

**TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES
IN NOVEL'S JODI PICOULT: *MY SISTER'S KEEPER*
INTO *PENYELAMAT KAKAKKU***



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by

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APPROVAL

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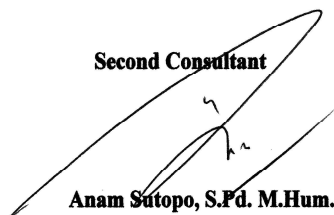
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**TRANSLATION SHIFTS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES
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INTO PENYELAMAT KAKAKKU**

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ABSTRACT

This research studies the verbs and verb phrases in novel's Jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shifts and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are texts containing sentences found in the data source which is the translation shifts, especially verbs and verb phrases. The data source is the novel's jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku. The data are analyzed by using describing method. The result of the study shows that, there are two translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases, namely; category shift and level shift. From 150 data found there are 6 translation shifts which belongs to category shifts, there are 29 data or 19%; verb is translated into noun, verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into adjective, linking verb is translated into adverb, linking verb is translated into noun, and verb is not translated. There are 5 translation shifts belong to level shifts, there are 121 data or 81%; verb is translated into verb phrase, linking verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase is translated into noun, verb phrase is translated into verb, and verb phrase is translated into adjective. These percentage show that level is the most dominant. Secondly, the equivalence of translation divided into equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 147 data or 98% and non equivalence translation is 3 data or 27%. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in novel's Jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku is an equivalent translation.

Keywords: novel's Jodi Picoult, translation, translation shift, verb and verb phrase

A. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, many books in Indonesia are written in foreign language, especially in English language. Many books are translated into Indonesian. So, translation is very important to give information to the Indonesian readers, who do not really understand English. Translator cannot translate a text word by word because translators have to transfer the idea of the text (from source language to target language) not the words.

In doing translation, sometimes people find some shifts. The writer attempts to investigate the translation procedure of verbs and verb phrases in a

novel. The novel is a kind of prose narrative form which can be read by the readers. The writer uses novel's Jodi Picoult that entitled *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku* to analyze because this novel has a story that's a good and meaningful. *My Sister Keeper's* into *Penyelamat Kakakku* also makes the readers think about the possibility of dramatic transformation person. This novel explains the struggles of younger sister who give all of the organ body to her old sister.

There are some previous researchers related to this study. Firstly, it is carried out by Dewi graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2008) with her research entitled *Translation Shift of Nouns on Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret into Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia*. The objectives of this research are to classify the types of nouns and to describe the translation shifts and the markers of translation shift of nouns in novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret and its translation Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia. The data of this research are nouns found in novel Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret.

The second research is written by Suryaningsih graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2008) entitled *An Analysis of English Indonesian Translation Shifts of Adverbial Clause in Danielle Steel's Novel Fine Things into Yang Terindah*. This researcher studies about Translation Shifts of Adverbial Clause in the novel "Fine Things" and its translation "Yang Terindah". The object used to be analyzed are adverbial clause on the both novel. The writer takes the data from the original novel "Fine Things" and its translation "Yang Terindah". The research is describing the form of translation shifts and appropriateness of translation of adverbial clause. The data of this research are adverbial clause found in Danielle Steel's novel "Fine Things" and its translation "Yang Terindah".

The writer uses some theory to analyze the data. There are translation theory, translation shift, verb and verb phrase, and novel. Translation is the process of change a language in one language into another language. Translation is not limited only about transferring matter but it also deals with the equivalence. Catford (1965:20) *Translation* defines as follows "the replacement of textual

material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that translations is a process changing of one language to another language or a process of transferring the idea of the text from the source language to the target language.

Shifts or changes are departs from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. According to Catford (1965:73), “two major types of ‘shift’ occur *Level Shift* and *Category Shift*”. *Level Shifts* means that a SL item in one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. According to Catford (1965:73),”shift from grammar to lexis, and vice-versa is the only possible level-shifts in translation”.

According to Hoed in Machali (2000:xi),”stated that the term equivalence means the conformity of the source language’s content or message with the target language’s.” It indicates that a translator should transfer from the source language’s message or meaning to the target language’s emphasizing on an attention.

In English part of speech, verb is the most complex part of speech. The verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require arrangement with the subject (Frank, 1972:47).

According Frank (1972: 48), auxiliary or Lexical Verb is two or more words may be joined together into a single *Verb Phrase* that functions as the full verb of the predicate. *Verb Phrase* is the *auxiliary* (or auxiliaries) and the second part is the lexical verb (will be arriving). A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. A *main verb* can stand by itself as the simple predicate of a sentence (MacFadyen, 2009. www.writingcentre.uottawa.com).

In Indonesian part of speech, the words that can be followed by a phrase “with” ... and both the state of tools, state, and followers. According to Chaer, (2006:100),”viewed from the structure verb is divided into two basic word and the word use affix-“.

From the statement above, the writer can conclude that verb is the main element of predicate and verb phrase is a simple predicate or verb that consist of

two or more words. Verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

Based on the statements above, the writer formulates the research problems as follows: *First*, What are translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*? and *second*, How are the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*?

Based on the problem statement mentioned above, the writer has the objectives as follows: to classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku* and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research method of this study is elaborated into five points, namely: **type of research**. The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. She takes qualitative research because the writer intends to classify the translation shifts and to describe the equivalence of of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*., **the object of research** is translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*., **data and data source**, the data in this study are texts containing sentences found in the data source which is the translation shifts, especially verbs and verb phrases. The data source are verbs and verb phrases in novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku* written by Frank (1972)., **method of collecting data**, the writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The steps are as follows, *first* reading the Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*, *second* underlying the data that will be analyzed in the Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*, and *third* coding the data which contain verbs and verb phrases in novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*. For the coding of the data the writer

uses certain system such as; 0001/MSK/SL1/TL1/Q/NQ, and **method of analyzing data**, the technique of analyzing data in novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku* is describing method. It is reduced as the following procedures, to classify the translation shifts and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

This part explains the research finding and discussion. The problem statements in this research will be answered, and it is started from the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases and the equivalence translation of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*.

1. Research Finding

The problem statements in this research will be answered, and it is started from the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases and the equivalence translation of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*.

1) The Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases

There are two translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases, namely; category shift and level shift.

a. Category Shifts

The translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases from Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) occur in translation based on the data. The translation shift of verbs and verb phrases are as follows:

1) Verb is Translated into Noun

002/MSK/SL3/TL15

SL : The mechanics I **understood**—... .

TL : Aku *memahami* tata cara teknisnya—... .

In the sentence above, there is one verb: **understood**. The word **understood** is verb (past tense) that is translated into action verb *memahami*. The verb *memahami* is derived from noun *paham* that is added by prefix *me-* and

suffix *-i* and changes into *mem-i*. **Understood** is verb in TL that functions as predicate of I. **Understood** here is used to see or know meaning of something.

2) Verb is Translated into Adverb

071/MSK/SL15/TL37

SL : I **need** to dictate a petition

TL : Aku *perlu* mendiktekan petisi

Need is translated into *perlu*. **Need** belongs to verb that is translated into *perlu*. *Perlu* is adverb that explain something from the sentence to dictate a petition for medical emancipation, Actually, **need** means *membutuhkan*, but in this sentence **need** is translated becomes *perlu*. It has meaning to must be do something. This translation above is appropriate because the translator translates it freely, but it doesn't the message of this text.

3) Verb is Translated into Adjective

011/MSK/SL3/TL16

SL : "We **loved** you even more,"my mother made sure to say,"...."

TL : "Kami makin *sayang* kamu,"ibuku memastikan dirinya tidak lupa mengatakan,"... ."

Based on the datum above, **loved** is translated into *sayang*. The word **loved** is past verb from the word **love**. The function of **loved** in Target Language (TL) as the predicate of subject we and the object of *you even more,"my mother made sure to say,"because we knew what exactly were getting*. **Love** in Indonesian language also means *cinta* to someone or soulmate and in English language, love is a feeling of a great fondness or enthusiasm for a person or thing.

4) Linking Verb is Translated into Adverb

003/MSK/SL3/TL15

SL : Like why some mothers only had one child, while other families **seemed** to multiply before your eyes.

TL : Seperti mengapa ada ibu-ibu yang hanya memiliki satu anak, sementara keluarga lain *tampaknya* beranak-pinak di hadapanmu.

Based on the datum above, **seemed** is translated into *tampaknya*. **Seemed** belongs to linking verb, it is translated into adverb. **Seemed** in this sentence as the predicate of subject other families and it is followed by the object to multiply before your eyes. *Tampaknya* is an adverb that is marked by *tampak* + *-nya* and to get the equivalence of translation in TL. The translator translates freely and it doesn't change the message of the text.

5) Linking Verb is Translated into Noun

148/MSK/SL129/TL193

SL : I **feel** bad about putting her on the spot.

TL : Aku *rasa* tak enak jika aku menyudutkannya.

Based on the datum above, **feel** is translated into *rasa*. **Feel** belongs to linking verb and it is translated into noun. **Feel** as the predicate of subject she and it is not followed by object. Indonesian language **feel** means *rasa* and **feel** is to become aware of something by sense of touch. The translator translates it freely. It doesn't change the message of the text.

6) Verb is not Translated

085/MSK/SL41/TL73

SL : She **takes** a step toward me.

TL : Ibuku satu langkah mendekatiku.

The verb **takes** is not translated to TL because in TL this sentence is translated *Ibuku satu langkah mendekatiku*. English language **takes** means mengambil. If the word takes is translated, the sentence will be become ambiguous. Because the object of this sentence has been explain that the subject she takes a step. It is possible to translators using omission when they work by the note the subject of sentence. By this illustration, the translator uses strategy to makes the equivalence of the text by omission. But it doesn't change the message of the text and it can make the text become easy to understand. So, this datum above belongs to verb is not translated.

b. Level Shifts

Translation shift is possible happened from a linguistic level translation into another linguistic level (a word is translated into clause, verb phrase or even sentence and vice versa).

1) Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase

045/MSK/SL10/TL28

SL : I **take** a step forward; so does the dog.

TL : Aku *akan maju* selangkah; demikian pula anjingnya.

Take in TL is translated into *akan maju*. **Take** is verb and **take** means to remove, use, or occupy. But in this sentence, *akan maju* is a verb phrase that come from *preposition akan + verb maju*. It means someone is doing something or

action verb. This translation above is appropriate because the translator translates it freely, so it doesn't change the message of the text.

2) Linking Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase

008/MSK/SL3/TL15

SL : I'm telling you, if aliens landed on earth today and took a good hard **look** why babies get born,

TL : Aku beritahu ya, jika ada alien mendarat di bumi hari ini dan dia *yang sudah melihat* baik-baik kenapa bayi dilahirkan,

This data consists of some sentences but the writer will only analyze word **look**. **Look** is a linking verb that is translated into verb phrase *yang melihat*. *Yang sudah melihat* consists of *preposition yang + sudah + verb melihat*. Prefix *melihat* means someone is working or doing something. It is an action verb. Although the translator changes linking verb (SL) becomes verb phrase in TL, the message of the text doesn't change.

3) Verb Phrase is Translated into Noun

005/MSK/SL3/TL15

SL : Or how the new girl in school, Sedona, ... that she **was named** for the place where

TL : Atau bagaimana anak baru di sekolah, Sedona, ... bahwa *nama* dia berasal dari tempat

The verb phrase **was named** in this sentence is translated into noun *nama*. *Was named* is the verb form past or passive voice. *Was name* originate from *tobe was + verb name* that does changed becomes *verb₃ named*. Although in SL the verb does changed into *verb₃* in TL becomes noun *nama*. It doesn't change the message of the text because in translation when translators works they should know how the context of the text.

4) Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb

030/MSK/SL5/TL20

SL : "I **did hear** something."

TL : "Aku *mendengar* sesuatu."

Based on the analysis datum above, **did hear** is translated into *mendengar*. **Did hear** belongs to verb phrase, it is translated into verb *mendengar*. **Did hear** in this sentence as a predicate of subject I and it is followed by object something. **Did here** means *mendengar* is a verb that is marked by prefix *men-* + *dengar*

from verb stem *dengar* and it is to get the equivalence translation in TL. The translator translates freely. The translation shift above is classified into level shift.

5) Verb Phrase is translated into Adjective

054/MSK/SL11/TL32

SL : You can save your allowance money; they're **far** better equipped to deal with your problem".

TL : Kau menyimpan uang jajanmu; mereka *jauh* lebih kompeten menghadapi masalahmu.

The datum analysis above the verb phrase in SL **are far** is translated into adjective *jauh* in TL. *Are far* as a predicate from subject they and the object of better equipped to deal with your problem in second sentence. English-Indonesian dictionary *far* also is translated into *jauh*. The translator doesn't change the meaning from *far*, in order that the message of the text doesn't change.

1) Equivalence of Translation

The translation of sentence can not be separated from correctness, appropriateness, or equivalence Target Language (TL). The equivalence of the product of the translation process that is the text in the Target Language (TL) must have the same effect on the different readers it was addressing. The equivalence divided into equivalence and non equivalence translation.

a. Equivalent Translation

002/MSK/SL3/TL15

SL : The mechanics I **understood**—... .

TL : Aku *memahami* tata cara teknisnya—... .

Understood as a verb in this sentence and it is translated into noun *paham*. **Understood** is a verb past tense from the word *understand*. In English-Indonesian dictionary the meaning of *understood* is *memahami*. But here the word *memahami* as verb changes becomes noun *paham*. Although it changes becomes noun, it doesn't change the message of the text in SL. The translator translate the verb becomes noun, already know how the context of the text. So, the message of the text still easy to understand. This analysis can be classified into equivalent translation.

b. Non-Equivalent Translation

041/SL8/TL27/MSK

SL : I **am taking** a deep breath.

TL : Dia *mengambil* napas dalam-dalam.

It belongs to non equivalent translation because it makes the changing of meaning of the text above. Actually, **I** in this sentence above means *saya* in Indonesian language but in this datum it is translated into *dia*. Whereas, *dia* in English language is **I** and **I** in English language means *saya*. So the meaning of this text is not suitable between SL to TL. Thus, this shift belongs to non equivalent to TL.

2. Discussion

There findings are different from previous study. *Firstly*, the results of the study conducted by Dewi shows first, the types of nouns are divided into three classifications (by meaning, by form, and by the way to form), second there are two classifications of translations shifts occur in this research. They are: category shifts 1301 data or 98, 63 % and level shifts 18 data or 1, 42 %. The last, there are eight markers found in SL and there are ten markers found in TL. *Second*, the result of the research by Suryaningsih finds that there are 2 kinds of shifts, namely structure shifts and unit shifts or level shifts. The variation of structure shifts are adverbial clause is translated into main clause 29 data or 14,5%,adverbial clause 117 data or 58,8%, pronoun clause 5 data or 2,5%,prepositional clause 1 data or 0,5%, and sentence 9 data or 4,5%. While the variations of unit or level shifts are adverbial clause is translated into adverbial phrase 8 data or 4%,verb phrase 5 data or 2,5%,noun phrase 3 data or 1,5%,prepositional phrase 9 data or 4,5% adjective phrase 2 data or 1%,adjective 1 data or 0,5% and they are not translated 11 data or 5,5%. Second, from 200 data, they are 190 data or 95% belong to the appropriateness translation and 10 data or 5% belong to inappropriateness translation and 10 data or 5% belong to inappropriateness translation.

After doing some analyzing by applying Catford's translation shift theory. There findings of this research translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* Novel into *Penyelamat Kakakku*. The

following are those findings drawn from datum analysis. It can be seen that the number of translation shift between verb and verb phrase, and the translation of verb is not balance than of the verb phrase one. It reseaches 19% or 29 data; 9 data or 6% verb is translated into noun, 2 data or 1% verb is translated into adverb, 1 data or 1% verb is translated into adjective, 4 data or 3% linking verb is translated into adverb, 2 data or 1% linking verb is translated into noun, and 11 data or 7% verb is not translated. The translation shif of verb phrase has 81% or 121 data; 49 data or 33% verb is translated into verb phrase, 3 data or 2% linking verb is translated into verb phrase, 1 data or 1% verb phrase is translated into noun, 67 data or 44% verb phrase is translated into verb, and 1 data or 1% verb phrase is translated into adjective.

The type of translation shift of verb phrase is more big than verb of data finds in this research. The data above contain of translation shift of verb and verb phrase that are equivalence and non equivalence which are found in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister Keeper's into Penyelamat Kakakku*.

From the analysis above, it show that the researcher found equivalence of translation is not balance than non equivalence translation. The equivalence of translation contain from equivalence translation and non equivalence ttranslation. From the table above, it can be seen that the number of equivalence translation is more big than non equivalence. The equivalence translation is 147 data or 98% and non equivalence translation is 3 data or 2%.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

Based on the data analyzing, the researcher may draw the following conclusions, they are as follows: there are two translation shifts, namely category shift and level shift. From 150 data found by researcher there are 6 translation shifts belong to category shifts, there are 29 data or 19%; 9 data or 6% verb is translated into noun, 2 data or 1% verb is transated into adverb , 1 data or 1% verb is translated into adjective, 4 data or 3% linking verb is translated into adverb, 2 data or 1% linking verb is translated into noun, and 11 data or 7% verb is not

translated. There are 5 translation shifts belong to level shifts, there are 121 data or 81%; 49 data or 33% verb is translated into verb phrase, 3 data or 2% linking verb is translated into verb phrase, 1 data or 1% verb phrase is translated into noun, 67 data or 44% verb phrase is translated into verb, and 1 data or 1% verb phrase is translated into adjective.

The equivalence of translation divided into equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 147 data or 98% and non equivalence translation is 3 data or 2%.

2. Suggestion

After research the translation shifts verbs and verb phrases, the researcher noticed several thing, that should be taken into account in translation of text in Target Language (TL) or equivalence of translation. After finishing the research, the research would like to give suggestion to: *first*, the translators are experted to improve in translation books, novel fiction or non fiction, which sometimes has different culture, meaning of word form the translator. The translators can be translate accurately and corretly all the messages of the author into Target Laanguage (TL) with his effort. *Second*, the other researcher. This research shows the translation shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases and other researcher can analyze similarly to this research but in different data and in order to see the shift problems in a more detailed manner. *Third*, the researcher hopes that the students are increasing the knowledge of translation by reading translation's book, especially about translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in novel or other books. *Fourth*, the teacher can give materials appropriate with students' level of especially grammar. The teacher can choice of materials should be based on the assumption that the Target Language which are similar with ones of Source Language will be easy and those that are different will be difficult.

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